



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The boundaries between the *langue d'oc* and the *langue d'oeil* and between the *pays du droit écrit* and the *pays du droit coutumier*—two lines of much significance in the social and legal history of France—both pass through the Limousin and are discussed in some detail. The book is furnished with several amateurish sketch maps unprovided with scales and of a quality for which even the exigencies of post-war-time publication hardly provide an adequate excuse.

ON THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA

HENRI CORDIER. *Mélanges d'histoire et de géographie orientales*. Vol. 1, 317 pp.; Vol. 2, 322 pp. Jean Maissonneuve & Fils, Paris, 1914 and 1920. 10 x 6½ inches.

Thanks to profound scholarship, immense versatility, and an easy style both in French and in English, Henri Cordier holds a foremost place among the Orientalists of modern times. Among his more notable publications are the "Bibliotheca Sinica" (Paris, 1904-1908), an enormous bibliography in four volumes of works of all kinds on the Chinese Empire, the "Histoire des relations de la Chine avec les puissances occidentales," 1860-1902 (3 vols., Paris, 1901-1902), and the monumental "Histoire générale de la Chine et de ses relations avec les pays étrangers depuis les temps anciens jusqu'à la chute de la dynastie mandchoue" (4 vols.), which has appeared during the last year (Paris, 1920-1921). English-speaking readers, however, know M. Cordier best as the editor of the third edition of Sir Henry Yule's famous "Travels of Marco Polo" (London, 1903).

The present volumes comprise about thirty monographs, lectures, addresses, and book reviews published in French periodicals during the last forty years. Diverse as is their nature and long as was the period over which they date, all of these miscellaneous publications deal in a general way with the same theme, the study of the relations of the peoples of the West with those of the Far East, a study to which M. Cordier has devoted the greater part of his life. In some the immediate problem attacked is small, and the reader to whom the article or review is addressed is supposedly a specialist; in others the subject is broad and comprehensive, and M. Cordier addresses the general reader.

Among the former specialized items several are of interest to the historian of geography; for example a monograph on the route of Marco Polo across Persia written in the light of the recent discoveries of Sven Hedin and others; a bibliography of the Travels of Sir John Mandeville; notes and documents on the beginnings of the Royal Swedish Company in China; and a paper on the expulsion of the Abbés Huc and Gabet from Tibet in 1846 which establishes without peradventure the authenticity of the travels of these two well-known ecclesiastics, upon which doubts had been expressed by the Russian Prjevalski.

In the more general articles, M. Cordier has brought together invaluable material that in most cases it would be impossible to find so admirably summarized elsewhere. Much of this is of significance in regard to the historical geography of Asia, and its publication in easily available form makes these *Mélanges* a uniquely welcome addition to Orientalist literature. In a lecture delivered in 1881 on the occasion of his opening the course on the "history, geography, and legislation of the Far East" which he has given ever since at the École des Langues Orientales, M. Cordier foreshadowed a future *magnum opus* by giving a brief sketch of the history of the relations of the Occident with the Far East from the earliest times. Along much the same lines were subsequent expositions of relations between Europe and Asia just before and just after the time of Vasco da Gama, of British expansion into Burma in modern days, with notes on the progress of exploration in Farther India, and a review of the history of conflicting British, Russian, and Chinese interests in Tibet, which includes a lucid summary of the course of exploration in that vast highland so critically placed between three Empires.

Several articles, biographical and otherwise, treat of the development of Oriental scholarship, research, and exploration. In the discourse of 1881, which we have already mentioned, Cordier pays a warm tribute to his predecessor at the Écoles des Langues Orientales, Pauthier, the famous French sinologue of the mid-nineteenth century and editor of the edition of Marco Polo's travels best known to the world until it was superseded by that of Sir Henry Yule. There are also obituary sketches of Sir Henry himself, a great scholar with whose name that of Cordier is inseparably associated, and of General de Beylié, famous as the investigator and photographer of the Cambodian ruins of Angkor Wat.

Four monographs, however, deserve special mention above all others. The first of these, an extract from the *Révue Historique* of 1882, bears the title "Travaux historiques sur la

China" and is a clear account of the progress of investigation in Chinese history and geography in Western countries down to the date of publication. It should serve as an indispensable introduction to the student of the history or historical geography of the greatest nation of the Orient. The second is a work of much the same sort: a lecture on Central and Eastern Asia delivered before the Sorbonne in 1908, in which M. Cordier again summarized the history of the progress of Chinese studies in Europe and more particularly of those recent geographical and archeological explorations in Central Asia which have yielded of late such immense artistic, archeological and literary treasures. Finally the story of the archeological exploration of Central Asia is carried down to the outbreak of the war by two articles on excavations in Central Asia.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

WILLIAM FOSTER, edit. **Early Travels in India, 1583-1619.** xiv and 351 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, etc., 1921. 12s. 6d. 7½ x 5 inches.

This well-written and well-edited book consists of the narratives of the journeys of seven Englishmen in India during the years immediately before and after the establishment of the East India Company (1600), and—except for that of the fantastic Coryat who traveled with no other object, it would seem, than to make a name for himself and to "see the Great Mogul in all his glory and ride upon an elephant"—their journeys were all carried out in the interests of British trade. Though the narratives were published by Hakluyt and Purchas, Foster has made them more accessible and intelligible by the addition of introductions, notes, and extensive material not included in the Hakluyt and Purchas versions. The book as a whole gives a vivid picture of India in the days of Akbar and of Nur-ud-din Jahangir and incidentally throws much light on the bitter commercial and political rivalries between Portuguese and British for the trade of the Mogul Empire and other Indian principalities. The most important narrative from the geographical point of view is that of William Finch (1608-1611), a keen and accurate observer, who kept a careful journal and whose observations form a "most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the dominions of the Great Mogul in the early years of the seventeenth century."

EARLY VOYAGES IN THE SOUTH SEAS

IDA LEE (MRS. C. B. MARRIOTT). **Captain Bligh's Second Voyage to the South Sea.** xix and 290 pp.; maps, ills., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York, etc., 1920. \$4.25. 9 x 6 inches.

Mrs. Marriott is well known to students of early Australian history and of South Sea voyages as the author of several delightfully written books ("The Coming of the British to Australia," 1906; "Commodore Sir John Hayes, His Voyage and Life," 1912; "The Log-Books of the 'Lady Nelson,' " 1915). In the present volume she tells the story of Captain William Bligh's second voyage (1791-1793) from the hitherto unpublished journals kept by Bligh and by Lieutenant Portlock (who commanded the smaller of the two vessels which made up Bligh's little fleet). A chapter is also inserted on the famous mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*—Bligh's ship during his first voyage—in the course of which the commander and eighteen others were cast adrift in a small boat among the Tonga Islands, whence they made their way through Torres Strait to Timor, over 3,500 miles distant, after a series of desperate sufferings and adventures.

The purpose of Bligh's voyages was primarily to obtain cargoes of breadfruit in the Pacific islands for transportation to Jamaica where it was thought that the cultivation of this plant could be advantageously introduced; incidentally Bligh was instructed to investigate the islands among which his ships would sail and to carry out a thorough examination of Torres Strait. On the second voyage a study was made of the southeastern coasts of Tasmania, and the breadfruit plants were successfully collected at Tahiti. On the return Bligh followed the course which he had taken when escaping from the mutineers. This led him through the Fiji Islands, the larger or western group of which he had discovered in his adventurous voyage of six years before. (The eastern Fijis had been found by Tasman in 1643.) The topographic details of these islands, so far as he could ascertain them, were recorded for the first time upon a chart which is photographically reproduced in Mrs. Marriott's book; and as a consequence of this discovery the Fiji Islands for a short while